

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

On page 1 of the specification filed concurrently herewith, please insert the following directly below the title of the invention:

**--Cross Reference to Related Applications**

This application is a divisional of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/794,384 filed February 28, 2001, which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/185,524, filed February 28, 2000, each of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entireties.—

For the paragraph bridging pages 13-14, please replace it with the following:

As used herein, the term "vector" refers broadly to any plasmid or virus encoding an exogenous nucleic acid. The term should also be construed to include non-plasmid and non-viral compounds which facilitate transfer of nucleic acid into virions or cells, such as, for example, polylysine compounds and the like. The vector may be a viral vector that is suitable as a delivery vehicle for delivery of the nucleic acid, or mutant thereof, to a cell, or the vector may be a non-viral vector which is suitable for the same purpose. Examples of viral and non-viral vectors for delivery of DNA to cells and tissues are well known in the art and are described, for example, in Kay Ma et al. (1997, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 94:12744-12746). Examples of viral vectors include, but are not limited to, a recombinant vaccinia virus, a recombinant adenovirus, a recombinant retrovirus, a recombinant adeno-associated virus, a recombinant avian pox virus, and the like (Cranage et al., 1986, EMBO J. 5:3057-3063; International Patent Application No. WO94/17810, published August 18, 1994; International Patent Application No. WO94/23744, published October 27, 1994). Examples of non-viral vectors include, but are not limited to, liposomes, polyamine derivatives of DNA, and the like.